

SEITANKO, M. G.

29739

O koefitsiyentye osnashchyennosti proizvodstva. Po Povodu stat'i B. K. Kharitogova i P. A. Korchagina "Opryedyeleniye Potryebnogo kolichyestva tyechnologichyeskoy osnastki pri Podgotovkyye proizvodstva syel'skokhozyaystvyennykh mashin" v zhurn. "Syel'khoz mashina", 1948, No. 6). Syel'khoz mashina, 1949, No. 9, S. 20-22.

So; Letopis' No. 40

SITANKO, M.G., dotsent.

Weight of stamped chain links manufactured on an automatic production
line. Sel'khoz mashina no.2:28-30 F'55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. RISKhM.
(Chains)

SHTANKO, M.G., dotsent.

Unification, normalization and standardization of agricultural machines is an effective way to improve their design and performance. Standartizatsiia no.1:25-33 Ja-Fe '56. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Rostovskiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Agricultural machinery)

SHTANKO, M.G., dotsent.

Inaccuracy in the weight of parts made by stamping. Sel'khozmaschina
no.8:19-23 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Forging)

AUTHOR: Shtanko, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences 28-58-3-5/39

TITLE: Weight Accuracy and Quotas of Consumption of Rolled Metal
(Vesovaya tochnost' i normy raskhoda metalloprokata)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The volume, and hence the weight of hot-rolled profiled iron depend on the tolerances on profiles. In practice, the deviations of volume and weight from nominal values reach 13% with round bar iron, 15% with sheet, 19% with strip, 21% with angle iron and 15% with pipes. When an order for metal is specified in weight units .. the quantity supplied may turn out to be insufficient. The author suggests formulas for calculating the possible variations of weight within the given tolerance-range for the above types (Table 1). The two coefficients ("2" and "k") used in these formulas can be readily determined by calculation or graphically. There are 2 tables and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya
(Rostov Institute of Agricultural Machine Building)

Card 1/1 1. Metals--Production

SHTANKO M G

128-58-5-4/16

AUTHOR: Shtanko, M.G.; Dobson

TITLE: Economical Weight Accuracy of Castings (Ekonomicheskaya tochnost' vesa otlivok)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp 6-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The specific weight of gray and malleable cast iron in castings can vary in a wide range, and various technological factors (dimension errors in models and core boxes, different densities of molding earth, etc.) affect the accuracy of the volume of castings. The article gives the results of tests carried out on agricultural machine parts and different other castings to determine the variations in the weight of castings produced by normal technology. It was revealed that in a lot of similar castings, the weight can vary within a range from ± 3.3 to $\pm 12.15\%$ of the mean arithmetical weight, i.e. that maximum weight deviations are possible in a range between 6.6 to 24.30%. A graph and a formula were evolved for determining the possible mean square deviation of the weight of castings from the nominal. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 8 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SHTANKO, M.G., dots.

Weight accuracy of machine parts machined by various methods. Vest.
mash. 38 no.3:64-69 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Metal cutting)

SHTANKO, M. G., Candidate of Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of errors in the weights of machine parts with various methods of forming". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp
(Min Higher Educ USSR, All-Union Correspondence Polytech Inst), 200 copies
(KL, No 21, 1959, 117)

GUROV, I.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SMIRNOV, N.I. dotsent, kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.; SHATUNOVSKIY, G.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
SHTANKO, M.G., dotsent, red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Design and manufacture of agricultural machinery; collected
articles from the Second All-Union Scientific-technological
Conference in Rostov-on-Don] Konstruirovaniye i proizvodstvo
sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin; sbornik statei po materialam
Vtoroi Vsesoiuznoi nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii, sostoiav-
sheisia v Rostove-na-Donu. Pod red. I.N.Gurova i dr. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 326 p.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. RISM (for Shatunovskiy).
(Agricultural machinery)

18(5)

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

SOV/128-59-8-2/29
Aldakimov, V.P., and Shtanko, M.G., Engineers
Size and Weight Accuracy of Precision Investment
Castings

Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 8, pp 5 - 8 (USSR)

In order to estimate the size and weight accuracy of the components, produced by precision investment casting, which is one of the most progressive and most economical casting methods, the authors experimented in the zavody Rostovskogo sovnarkhoza (Plants of the Rostov Council of National Economy). For the experiments, 15 different parts of different shape, weight (20 - 2000g) and dimensions (4-110mm) were selected and cast under the same conditions. The results were statistically estimated and put together in 6 tables and 5 graphs. The parameters of X_{sr} (arithmetical mean of weight and dimension) and σ (quadratic mean of divergence) are similar to the known curves of Gauss and to the criteria of consent calculated by Bernstein, Romanovskiy and Kolmogorov. The graphs show that there is a correlated link

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SOV/128-59-8-2/29

Size and Weight Accuracy of Precision Investment Casting

between the weight and the arithmetical mean divergence of the weight on one side and between the dimension and quadratic mean divergence of the dimension on the other side. There are 6 tables, 9 graphs, 2 photographs and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

Card 2/2

SHTANCO, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Potentials for increasing the efficiency of machine tools.

Mashinostroitel' no.7:38-39 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Industrial management)

S/028/62/000/002/001/004
D221/D303

AUTHOR: Shtanko, M.G.

TITLE: Interchangeability of machine construction production
by weight

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, no. 2, 1962, 3-9

TEXT: The Institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (Rostov-na-Donu) (Institute of Agricultural Engineering (Rostov-on-Don) for some years carried out research on establishing the interchangeability of components by their weight. At present they study the law governing the distribution of weight of workpieces manufactured by different methods. A theory of the gravimetric accuracy of technological processes has been worked out. The weight adjustment of components is ensured by changes in specified dimensions which are indicated in the drawings of the concerned parts. The necessity of the above control arises in cases where the quality of the component depends on its weight, as for instance, in sintered or cast items, or forgings. The author points out the lack of a

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S/028/62/000/002/001/004
D221/D303

Interchangeability of machine ...

weigher at factories, where the consumption of metal is computed with the use of tables or at a glance. It is necessary to find the laws of scattering in the weight of components within a batch which may exhibit systematic and random character. In the case of random causes, and assuming the normal law of distribution the curve is similar to the ordinary error curve. The relationship between the geometric and gravimetric accuracy of components is then given by $\lambda = \frac{G_n - G_a}{G_n} \cdot 100$ or by $\lambda = \frac{V_n \gamma_n - V_a \gamma_a}{V_n \gamma_n} \cdot 100$,

where G_n and G_a are the nominal and actual weights of the component; V_n and V_a the nominal and actual volumes of components; γ_n and γ_a the selected weight in the calculation and actual specific weight of material of the component; λ is the deviation in the component weight from the nominal value in percent. On the assumption that the specific weight is correct, i.e. $\gamma_n = \gamma_a$, then $\lambda = \frac{V_n - V_a}{V_n} \cdot 100$. This equation permits

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D221/D303

Interchangeability of machines ...


establishment of the relationship between the dimensions as well as tolerances and λ for rolled sections. Equations for various workpieces giving the magnitude of the corresponding λ in the case of revolution bodies are tabulated. Weighing and analysis by the method of mathematical statistics demonstrates that the weight distribution in a batch of components follows the normal law. This was observed when the manufacturing process did not exhibit substantial deviations from its normal course. The deviation in the weight, ΔG_a , can, therefore, be determined by $\Delta G_a = 6\delta$ or $\Delta G_a = 6CG_a^x$, where G_a is the actual weight of component; C and x are quantities related to the manufacture of workpieces. This law was found in the case of hot stamping in closed and open dies, using malleable castings made in permanent moulds. The condition is different when other types of casting process are employed. The deviation from the established weight of agricultural machines, or any other units may affect their stability and result in premature wear. The developed method of accuracy control of the technological processes can be used for investigating gravimetric accuracy. The changes in volume or density within the time may be due to several factors, which are enumerated.

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Interchangeability of machines ...

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D221/D303

The analysis of diagrams of 'sliding average' and 'sliding sigma' demonstrates that changes in the weight within one shift may be substantial. The author suggests further study and accumulation of data on the scattering of weight, and development of norms for the gravimetric accuracy and methods of its calculation. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.



Card 4/4

SHTANKO, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Factors for increasing operating efficiency of machine tools.
Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.6:70-74 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Machine tools)

AKOP'YAN, S.A., inzh.; SHTANKO, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Theoretical and actual weight of agricultural machines. Trakt,
i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.7:25-28 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:17)

5(3)

SOV/63-4-3-2/31

AUTHOR: Shtan'ko, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Synthesis of Unsaturated Polyester Resins and Varnish Production Based on Their Use

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 294-302 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Varnishes based on - unsaturated polyesters are solutions of these polyesters in monomers. Initiating agents induce the formation of three-dimensional polymers from the linear polyesters. The film-forming material in the polyesters comprises 85 - 100%, because the monomeric solvent enters the final compound. For the synthesis of linear polyesters various dibasic acids and two-atomic alcohols are used. The anhydride of the maleic acid, and the itaconic acid, which is highly reactive due to its double bond, are the components which are mostly used. Dibasic saturated acids are introduced for increasing elasticity. The alcohols are mostly ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and diethylene glycol. Styrene is the monomer which serves as a solvent for polyesters. Vinyltoluene is less volatile so that the losses during film formation are lower. Mono-methylmaleate, diallylphthalate, vinylacetate, etc, may also be used [Ref 4, 7]. Polymerization is induced

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The Synthesis of Unsaturated Polyester Resins and Varnish Production Based on
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by various peroxides and hydroperoxides which react only at increased temperatures. Activators are applied to start the reaction already at room temperature. Polymerization agents are benzoyl peroxides, methyl-ethylketone and cyclohexanone. Activators are tertiary amines, especially dimethylaniline, and cobalt salts which are soluble in hydrocarbons, like naphthenate and octoate. Dolgoplosk [Ref 12] has shown that these salts should be introduced in quantities considerably lower than the stoichiometric ones. The hardening of the varnishes depends on a correct concentration of the activator. The oxygen of the air has an inhibiting effect on the drying of the polyester films. This is due to its reaction with free radicals and the oxidation of metal protoxide ions which impedes the formation of free radicals [Ref 16]. Paraffin and similar substances are added to the varnishes in order to form a protective cover against oxygen. Polyester varnishes are unstable and gelatinize even at room temperature, so hydroquinone and pyrocatechol are added. It has been shown that the inhibiting effect is caused by quinones formed during oxidation, which break the chain [Ref 23 - 26]. The quantity of inhibitors usually does not exceed a few hundredths of a percent. Solvents are added in the amount of 5 - 15% in order to re-

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duce the viscosity of polyester resins. Acetone, methylethylketone, methanol, ethylacetate, etc, not only reduce the viscosity, but also increase the stability of the varnish solutions during storing [Ref 27]. The thixotropic properties are improved by adding silice. Titanium dioxide, lithopone, cadmium yellow, red iron oxide, etc, are the pigments mostly used. Barite, asbestos powder, chalk, microtalc, etc, are the usual fillers. The application of paraffin and other wax-like substances causes a dull surface. This may be avoided by using solid unsaturated polyester resins instead of the viscous liquids. The surface layer in this case consists of linear polyesters instead of three-dimensional polymers. The introduction of the diallyl ester of dimethylol urea and other compounds leads to the formation of a shining surface layer, because these compounds dry under the oxidizing effect of air oxygen. Recently hexamethyloimelamine is used, in which a part of the methylol group is esterified by unsaturated polyesters and another part by allyl alcohol [Ref 39]. The polyesterification of maleic acid is accompanied by isomerization of the acid to fumaric acid. The isomerization proceeds rapidly in the presence of phthalic acid. Isomerization considerably affects the polymerization rate, since the

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trans-isomers of 1,2-substituted ethylenes are more active than cis-isomers. The preparation of unsaturated polyester resins is carried out in enameled reactors by means of catalysts, especially n-toluene-sulfoacid. The process is controlled by determining the acid numbers of the resins and the viscosity of their solutions. An acid number of 20 - 40 mg KOH/g and a molecular weight of 3,000 is the average. The mixing of the polyester resin with the polymerization agent causes quick gelatinization. A two-component pulverizer is used therefore, in which the mixing is made in front of the jet, or the polymerization agent is applied to the surface to be painted and the polyester varnish on top of it. Polyester varnishes are used for finishing wood objects, like furniture, television sets, railroad cars, etc. Recently concrete, stone, etc, are also painted with these materials. The preparation of such paints with a good adhesion to metal is given in [Ref 37, 68].

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SOV/63-4-3-2/31

The Synthesis of Unsaturated Polyester Resins and Varnish Production Based on
Their Use

There are 72 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 37 German, 19 English,
3 American and 2 Polish.

Card 5/5

BOGATYREV, P.M.; SHTAN'KO, N.G.; GOL'DA, N.M.

Study of some side reactions in the synthesis of alkyd resins.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.1:6-13 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
No.4. (Alkyd resins)

SHTAN'KO, N.G.

Oxidation-reduction initiating systems used in polyester
lacquers. Lakokras. mat. 1 ikh. prim. no.3:14-19 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Esters) (Polymerization)
(Oxidation-reduction reaction)
(Lacquers and lacquering)

VOLKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SHTAN'KO, Nikolay Ivanovich; GOLUBKOVA,
V.A., red.; MARAKASOVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Branch of a Siberian cedar] Vetr' sibirskogo kedra. Mo-
skva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 17:3)

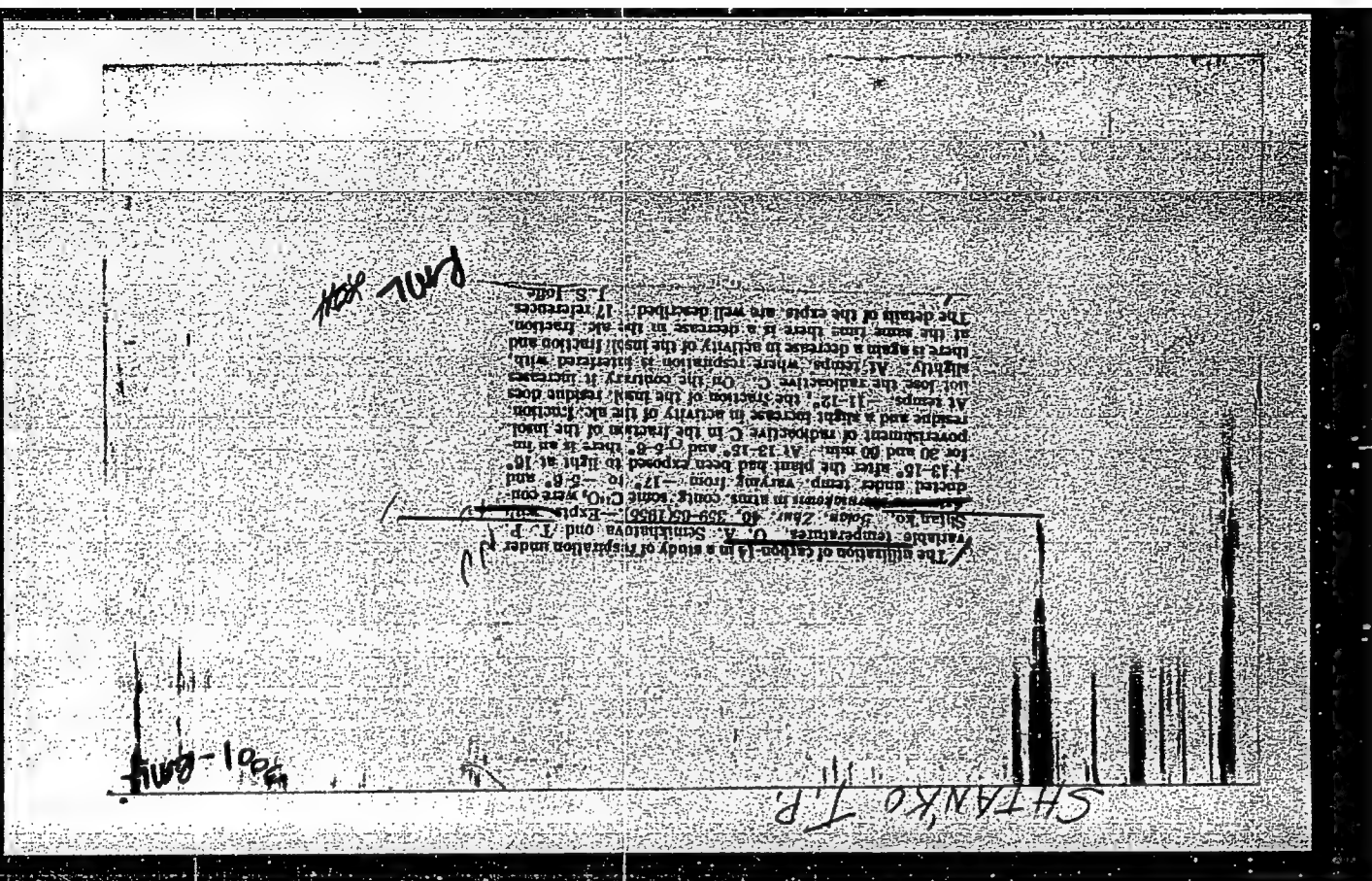
labeled C in the complex product of the root. J. S. Poffe
roots. In this case there is an intensive accumulation of
the translocation of assimilated C from the leaves into the
the cellulose. At the same time, lowered (temp., active
substances sol. in benzene, the protein (alkal) fraction), and
This caused an accumulation of the C in the leaves of those
tion of the assimilated C from the H₂O and air-sol. compo-
nents, prior to the photosynthesis tests, retarded the utiliza-
the quantity leveled off to a point. Lowered (temp., at
the first hrs. after photosynthesis ceased, and after that
quantity of C in the root system increased rapidly during
time, the speed of C assimilation slowed down. The

it was absorbed in the process of photosynthesis. With
the highest speed by respiration during the first hrs. after
to a CO₂ atm. contg. labeled C released the C at
(Mann-Zhu, 40, 347-68(1955)). Barley seedlings exposed
Shim'ko (Pamir Mol. Sta. Acad. Sci. Tashkent, S.S.R.).
skn. V. L. Voronchinskii, M. M. Lomonosova, and T. P.
absorbed in the process of photosynthesis. O. V. Zelen-
Temperature influence on the metabolism of carbon-14

①

MD

SHANKO T.P.



DILOV, Kh.V.; FILIPPOVA, L.A.; SHTAN'KO, T.P.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.;
SEMINKHATOVA, O.A.; ZALENSKIY, O.V.
Dark metabolism of organic compounds in barley at different tem-
peratures. Trudy Bot. Inst. Ser. 4 no.15:3-24, '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Plants—Metabolism)

SHTAN.KO, V., polkovnik
Antiaircraft battery in the attack. Ven. vest. 40 no. 4: 77-80
Ap. 61.
(Antiaircraft artillery)
(MIRA 14:7)

SHTAN'KO, V., polkovnik
Review of the results of firing. Voenn. Vest. 42 no. 5: 87-89 M
'62.
(Antiaircraft artillery)
(MIRA 15:11)

Card 1/2

$$u = \frac{d}{dz} \ln \frac{dw}{dz}$$

TRANSLATION: The P. P. Kufarev method (Prkl. Matem. i Mekh., 1952, 16, No. 5) is employed in solving a problem on the asymmetric jet flow of a free stream of incompressible fluid past the arc of a circumference. The flow region is mapped in the upper half-plane and the author analyzes the function

TOPIC TAGS: free stream, incompressible fluid, asymmetric jet flow/Kufarev method

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. 3-y Sibirsk. konferentsii po matem. i mekhan., 1964. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1964, 370-371

TITLE: The flow of a free stream past the arc of a circumference

AUTHOR: Shtan'ko, V. A.

SOURCE: Ret. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 7B417

ACCESSION NR: AR5019361

UR/0124/65/000/007/B058/B058

U 0057L-66 WFP(m)/WFT(1)/FCS(K)/EMA(d)/EMA(1)

Card 2/2

SUB CODE: ME

ENCL: 00

The definition of that function resolves itself in the final analysis to solving some singularly integro-differential equation analogous to the equation written by Kufarev. It is noted that the existence of a solution to that equation is demonstrated and a first approximation of the solution to the problem is obtained. A. V. Kuznetsov

ACCESSION NR. AR5019361

L 00574-66

LEMIN, Ye.A.; SHTANIKO, V.F.; SHPILEVOY, V.K.; YURCHENKO, P.I.
Experimental model of the auto. drive of drilling tool feed
control. Nefte. 1 gaz. prom. 3:21-27. 11-6 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Strip mining)

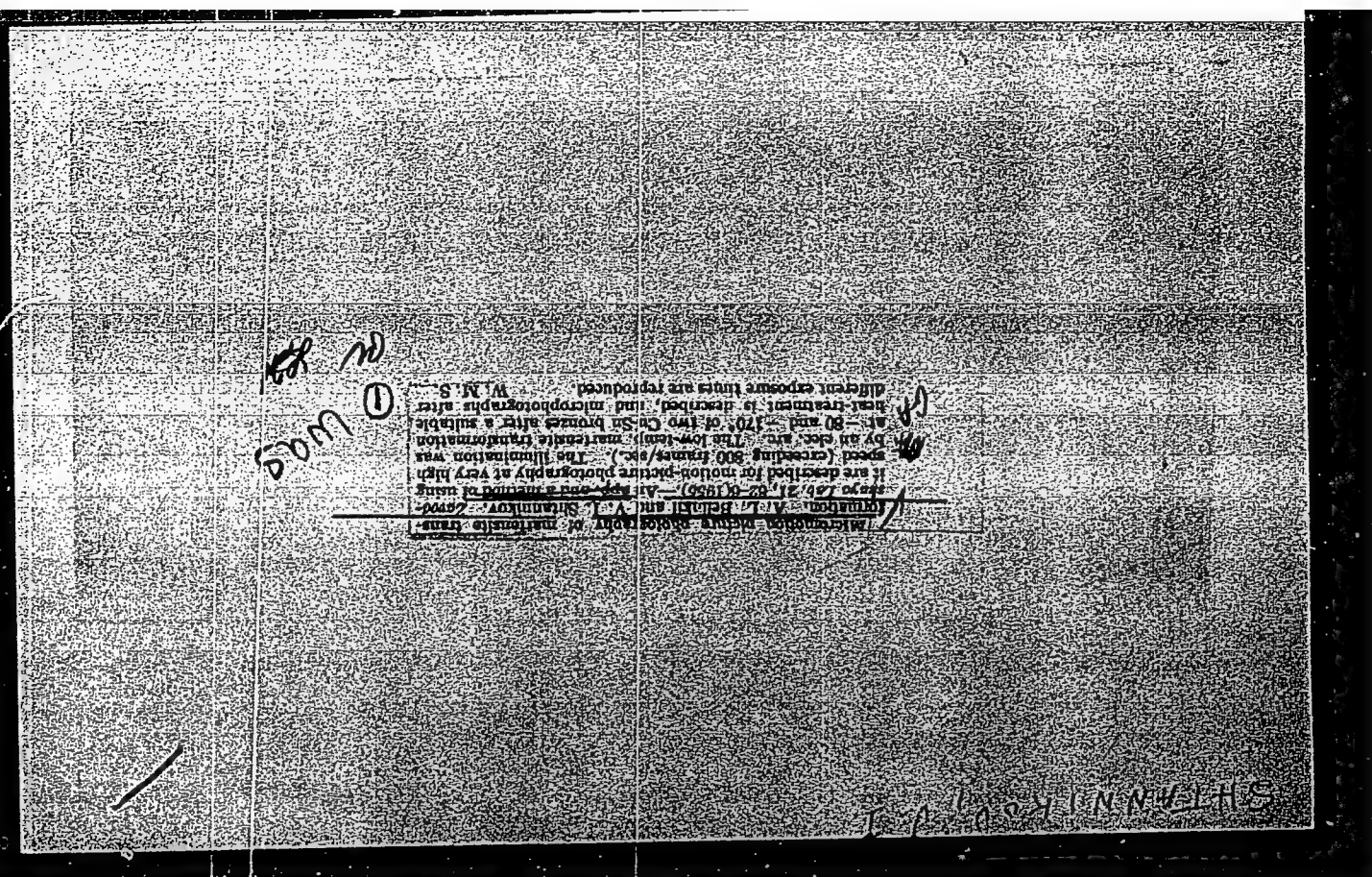
Practice of construction and exploitation of open pits of Krivoy Rog Basin mining and ore dressing combines. Gor. zhur. no. 6: 8-56 Je 163.

ALEKSEYEV, F.K.; ANDRIYUTS, G.L.; ARSENT'YEV, A.I.; ASTAF'YEV, Yu.P.; BEVZ, N.D.; BEREZOVSKIY, A.I.; GERALTOV, G.S.; DOROSHENKO, V.I.; YESHCHENKO, A.A.; ZAPARA, S.A.; KALINICHENKO, V.F.; KARNAUSHENKO, I.K.; KIKOVKA, Ye.I.; KOBOLZEV, V.N.; KUPIN, V.Ye.; LOTOUS, V.K.; LYAKHOV, N.I.; MALYUTA, D.I.; METS, Yu.S.; OVODENKO, B.K.; OKSANICH, I.F.; PANOVA, V.A.; POZNER, Z.B.; PODORVANOVA, A.Z.; POLISHCHUK, A.K.; POLYAKOV, V.G.; POTAPOV, A.I.; SAVITSKIY, I.I.; SERBIN, V.I.; SERGEYEV, N.N.; SOVETOV, G.A.; STALTEVICH, A.A.; TERESHCHENKO, A.A.; TITOV, D.S.; FEDIN, A.F.; KHOMYAKOV, N.P.; SHEYKO, V.G.; SHEKUN, O.G.; SESTAKOV, M.M.; SHTAN'KO, V.I.

Cond 1/1
 NO REF SOV: 000
 SUBMITTED: 30Mar64
 ASSOCIATION: none
 ENCL: 00
 OTHER: 000
 SUB CODE: MT
 ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a cutting fluid for hot finishing of metals. The fluid is based on common salt, graphite, mineral oil and sawdust. In order to avoid surface carburation, the fluid also contains zinc sulfate, a mixture of ferrous and ferric hydroxides and potassium sulfate.
 TOPIC TAGS: cutting fluid
 SOURCE: Byulleten' Izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 43
 TITLE: A cutting fluid for hot finishing of metals, Class 23, No. 167940
 AUTHOR: Vlnichenko, G. G.; Tarasenko, V. A.; Shtan'ko, V. M.; Panyushkin, A. V.; Bobrov, V. G.; Komogorov, N. N.
 ACCESSION NR: AP5007176
 L 41159-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) PF-4 JD S/0286/65/000/003/0043/0043

SHVARTS-KO-VARUBITSKAYA, O. S.
Characteristics of distribution of Plasmodium vivax and Leukocytes
in a large drop of blood. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 24 no. 4:351-354
(MIRA 9:1)
O-D 55.
1. Iz Instituta mal'ariii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdorovokhraneniya SSSR (dir.-instituta - prof. P. G.
Sergiyev, rukovoditel' raboty - prof. Sh. D. Monhkovskiy)
(PLASMODIUM, vivax, distribution in large drop of blood)
(BLOOD, distribution of Plasmodium vivax, & leukocytes in large
drops of blood)
(LEUKOCYTES, distribution of Plasmodium vivax & leukocytes in large
drop of blood)

SHTANKOV, O. B. -- "Investigation of the Operation of the Machinery for Automatic
Loading of the Parts of Screw Types." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR.
Lvov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).
So: Knizhnyaya Letopis', No 8, 1956, pp 97-103



Characteristics of high-speed filming through a metallic micro-
scope. Zav. lab. 23 no. 3:365-367, 1957.
(Photomicrography)
(Microscope)

SHANNIKOV, V.I.
BELINKIY, A.L.; SHANNIKOV, V.I.

SHANNIKOV, V.I.

Card 1/2

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A study was made of the possibility of utilizing certain brands of ionites (espatit-1, espatit-TM, AN-2F, EDE-10) for obtaining fresh water, by a successive filtration through cationite (espatit-1) and anionite filters. Changes in composition of the treated water were characterized by a sharp decrease in concentration of Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , SO_4^{2-} , I^- and F^- ions, and to a lesser extent of Na^+ and Cl^- . Anionites AN-2F and espatit-TM enrich the water with formaldehyde, phenol and greatly increase its

Abstract :

Orig Pub : Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1955, No 9, 6-11

Author : Markaryan M.K., Shtannikov Ye.V.
Title : Preparation of Potable Water from Highly Mineralized Waters of Central Asia by Means of Some Domestically Manufactured Ion-Exchange Resins

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12746

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment. Sewage water.

I-11

SHTANNIKOV, Ye.V.

MAHARAYAN, M.K.; SHANMUKOV, Y.V.
New methods for the distillation of salt water. Izv. AN Turk. SSR
(MIRA 9:12)
no. 3:44-50, 56.
I. Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Distillation)

SHVARNIKOV, Ye.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.
Using ion-exchanging resins. Priroda 46 no.6:76-78 Je 197.
(MIRA 10:7)
I. Voenno-meditsinskaya Akademiya im. S.M.Kirova (Leningrad).
(Ion exchange)

SHANNIKOV, Ye. V.
Use of ionites for processing salt water. Uzb. khim. zhur. No. 1:
(MIRA 11:7)
15-18 '58.
(Ion exchange)
(Water-Purification)

SHVANNIKOV, Ye. V.
Water demineralizer for shepherds. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no. 3:106-107
(MIRA 11:9)
158.
I. Vojenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.
(Saline waters--Demineralization)

SHVARNIKOV, Ye. V.
New laboratory ware made of polyethylene and its characteristics.
(MIRA 11:4)
Lab. delo 4 no. 2:55-57 Mr-Apr '56.
1. Iz katedry obschey i voyennoy fizyeny Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(LABORATORIES—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

SHVANNIKO, Ye. V., kapitan med. sluzhby, kand. med. nauk
Individual purification of salt water in the individual canteen.
Voen.-med. zhur. no. 6:48-50 Je 1958.
(WATER SUPPLY.
purification of salt water, individual method in canteen
canteen with ion-exchange resins (Rus))
(ION EXCHANGE,
purification of salt water, individual method in canteen
(Rus))

Card 1/2

Polyethylene is a high-molecular product obtained by the polymerization of ethylene. It consists of 70% crystalline phase and 30% amorphous phase. It has a low density, high mechanical strength and heat resistance, and inertia to chemically aggressive substances. A bottle of 0.5 liters made from polyethylene weighs 55 - 60 g whereas a glass bottle weighs 300 - 350 g. The mechanical breaking resistance is equal to 120 kg/cm². Containers made from polyethylene and filled with water may be dropped from airplanes without breaking. Freezing of the water in such containers does not break the container. The temperature resistance of polyethylene is between -60 to -70°C and +100 to 105°C. It is resistant to concentrated sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, as well as diluted nitric acid. In concentrated nitric acid it swells. Concentrated alkali substances, alcohols, or acetone does not affect polyethylene and are not affected by it. Polyethylene waxes is

ABSTRACT:

PERIODICAL

Priloda, 1958, Nr 8, pp 85-86 (USSR)

TITLE:

Polyethylene Waxes in the Laboratory (Polietilennovaya posuda v laboratornoy praktike)

AUTHOR:

Shtannikov, Ye.V., Candidate of Medical Sciences

S0V-26-58-8-17/51

Card 2/2

1. Polyethylene--Properties 2. Polyethylene--Applications
3. Polyethylene--Effectiveness

especially useful in field laboratories where glass ware is
too brittle.

Polyethylene Ware in the Laboratory

SOV-26-58-8-17/51

"The Problem of Radioactivity in the Hygiene of Water Supply
and Sanitary Protection of Reservoirs."
report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

SHTANNIKOV, YE. V., MARKARYANTS, M. K.

card 1/2

The article describes a new brine-purifying canteen developed by the Military Medical Academy named S.M. Kirov. It is intended for geologists and other people on duty in the areas with scant fresh-water supply. The canteen made of polyethylene and having a volume of 0.5 or 1 liter respectively consists of 3 parts: a canteen body, filter, and several ionite packages. The ionites are synthetic substances with a high molecular weight, not water-soluble, and able to absorb simultaneously both the cations and anions from the water, thus promoting brine purification. An ionite package for the purification of 1 liter of brine weighs 50 gr, that for 0.5 liter - 25 gr. In conclusion, the following test data on the new brine purification method is given: 1) the salt content of a brine with 6 gr per liter was reduced to as little as 0.6-0.8 gr per liter; 2) a brine with a 9 gr

Разведка и строительство, 1959, № 3, с. 50, (USSR)

Purifying Brine in a Canteen-Type Bottle

Shtannikov, Ye.V.

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

SOV/132-59-3-11/15

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova (Military Medical Academy imeni S.M. Kirov)

per liter salt content and a water hardness of up to 30° had
upon the purification process a salt content of only 1.6-
1.8 gr per liter; with water hardness reduced to 0°.

Purifying Brine in a Canteen-Type Bottle

SOV/132-59-3-11/15

Card 1/2

A device for the individual distillation of salt water under field conditions was developed by the author. Active synthetic ion-exchanging substances are used as distilling agents. They are called ion-exchanging resins which are polymeric compounds of a high molecular weight. By their chemical composition, these ionites can be divided into two groups, cationites or cation-exchanging resins having the properties of strong acids and able to exchanging their cations, and anionites or anion-exchanging resins with basic properties also able to exchange their anions. Both groups form electrolytes, one part of which is barely soluble and the other;

ABSTRACT:

PERIODICAL:

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

Shtannikov, Ye. V.

A Portable Device for an Individual Distillation of Salt Water Under Field Conditions

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 96-97 (USSR)

SOV/10-59-5-13/25

Card 2/2

which carries the opposite charge, is easily soluble. The combined use of both cationite and anionite removes all the ions from the water; the water is distilled. The whole device consists of a bottle made from polyethylene resistant to many chemical compounds and acids. As distilling agents, the best Soviet produced types of ion-exchanging absorbents are used: KU-2 cationite and EDE-10 anionite. These two reagents are packed together in a waterproof polyethylene envelope. 150 grams of this substance is needed for the distillation of 3 liters of water. Dimensions and weight of both the bottle and package vary. There is 1 photograph.

A Portable Device for an Individual Distillation of Salt Water
Under Field Conditions

SOV/10-59-5-13/25

SEMANIKOV, Ye., kand.med.nauk, mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby
Polyethylene flask and its hygienic significance. Voen.-med.zhur.
no.9:48-49 S '59.
(COOKING AND EATING UTENSILS)
(WATER SUPPLY)
(UTENSILS)

RYZHOV, N.V., dots.: SHTANNIKOV, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk
Purification of water infected with poliomyelitis virus.
Gig. i san. 24 no.3:19-23 Nr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)
1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.
Kirova.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS,
water infect., purification (Rus))
(WATER, microbiology
polio. virus, purification (Rus))

SHTANNIKOV, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Possibility of the use of ion exchange resins for water disinfection.
Gig. i san. no. 10:98-101 O. '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(WATER—PURIFICATION) (ION EXCHANGE)

MARKARYAN, M.K., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, prof.; RYZHOV, N.V.,
polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent; SHTANNIKOV, Ye.V., mayor
meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Mechanism of the detoxifying action of the preparation. Voен.-med.
zhur. no.5:83-84 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(VIRUSES)

RYZHOV, N.V., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; SHTANNIKOV, Ye.V., mayor
meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Use of UNF-30 for purifying water contaminated with some microbes.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:47-48 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(WATER PURIFICATION) (FILTERS AND FILTRATION)

SHTANNIKOV, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Ion-exchange resins in the defluorination of water. Gig.
i san. 26 no.7:17-22 JI '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i voyennoy gigiyeny Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
(WATER—~~PURIFICATION~~) (FLUORINE) (ION EXCHANGE RESINS)

L 28873-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T RM/DS/JK
 ACC NR: AP6018869 SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/004/0012/0016
 AUTHOR: Shtannikov, Ye. V. (Candidate of medical sciences); Zhuravlev, V. A.
 ORG: Academy of Military Medicine im. S. M. Kirov, Leningrad (Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya)
 TITLE: Purification of water contaminated with botulinus toxin by means of ion-exchange polymers
 SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 4, 1965, 12-16
 TOPIC TAGS: water purification, ion exchange, botulism, sorption, polymer
 ABSTRACT: The article gives the results of experiments to purify water of Cl. botulinum (type A) with the highly acid cationite KU-2 (4, 6, and 18% divinylbenzol) and the highly alkaline anionite AV-17 (6, 16 and 18% divinylbenzol). The water was filtered through 12-15 cm of ground polymer in a glass column at a rate of 3-5 meters per hour. The effectiveness of the ionites was shown in biological tests. Inactivation is explained by the combined effect of sorption, which is quite important in this process, and the denaturing effect of elements of the medium (the acidic filtrate and alkaline solutions) which are formed because of the ion exchange. The processes are not mutually exclusive but complementary. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.
 JPRS/
 SUB CODE: 07, 13, 06 / SUBM DATE: 11May64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

UDC: 614.145.614.48+628.167:526.851.553.097.29

L 27486-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T DE/RO/JK/RM

ACC NR: AP6011836 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/011/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Shtannikov, Ye. V. (Candidate of Medical Sciences)

ORG: Military-Medical Order of the Lenin Academy im. S. M. Kirov,
Leningrad (Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya)

TITLE: Purification of virus contaminated water by means of ion
exchange polymers

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 11, 1965, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: water purification, water purifying compound, ion exchange
resin, virus, bacteria, sorption

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using ionites to decontaminate water of
viruses as well as of bacteria was investigated. Ion exchange polymers
can render virus-contaminated water harmless. The mechanism is a
combination of sorption and the denaturing action of aggressive agents,
primarily alkalis. These virus-resin interaction processes do not
appear incompatible; they take a parallel course and complement each
other. The sorption of viruses and of bacteria onto the polymers is not
identical: the microbe reaction with resins proceeds according to
electrostatic attraction laws and is determined by the properties of the

UDC: 614.445:576.858-084.48:678.7

Card 1/2

L 27486-66

ACC NR: AP6011836

functional groups of the ionites and the charge of the cage; these are not ascertained in the action between viruses and sorbents. The physico-chemical structure of the sorbent plays an important role in the separation of bacteria; the degree of polymer cross-linkage does not significantly affect sorption of viruses. Increasing polymer dispersion increases its sorption activity toward viruses. Demineralizing water with the ionite system AV-17 (OH-form) + KU-2 (H-form), whereby an alkaline filtrate is formed, effectively decontaminates it from pathogenic agents. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 008

2/2 BKG

KONSTANTINOV, Aleksey Rodionovich; STRUZER, Iev Romanovich;
GOL'DSBERG, I.A., ed.; SHTANNIKOVA, I.I., red.

[Shelterbelts and crops] Lesnye polosy i urzhai. Lenin-
grad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965. 175 p. (MIRA 18:10)

DUBINSKIY, Georgiy Petrovich; GURAL'NIK, Izrail' Iosifovich;
KAMIKONOVA, Sofiya Vasil'evna; KAROL', B.P., otr. red.;
SHEANNIKOVA, L.I., red.

[Meteorology] Meteorologiya. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat,
1965. 448 p. (MIRA 18:12)

SHVER, TSilya Abramovna; SHTANNIKOVA, L.I., red.

[Study of the results of rain- and precipitation-gauge
observations] Issledovanie rezul'tatov nabludeni po
dozhdemeru i osadkomeru. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat,
1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KOZIK, Stefan Mikhaylovich; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., red.; SHTANNIKOVA,
L.I., red.

[Finding the period, by some disconnected observations, of
a periodic phenomenon] Otyskanie perioda po neskol'kim raz-
roznennym nabludeniim periodicheskogo iavlenia. Lenin-
grad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964. 53 p. (MIRA 17:9)

SHTANOVA, G.I.

Semiautomatic hydraulic press. Biul.tekhnokon.inform.Gos.nauch.-
issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform 17 no.11:37-39 N '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

18.3206

78193

SOV/133-60-3-18/24

AUTHORS: Zimin, V. N., Sitanskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Efficiency of Smelting Low-Grade Ferrosilicon in Blast and Electric Furnaces

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No 3, pp 269-273 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are two methods of smelting low-grade ferrosilicon: (1) in blast furnaces; (2) in electric furnaces. The workers of the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Steel Industry (Giprostal'), S. A. Livshits and I. A. Radchenko, proved that at Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant (ChMZ) the smelting of ferrosilicon is carried out more economically in a blast furnace. However, the calculations of State Institute for the Design and Planning of Metallurgical Plants (Gipromez) show that in the eastern, and especially in the western, part of the USSR, it is more economical to produce low-grade ferrosilicon in electric furnaces. The authors studied the arguments presented and arrived at the following conclusions:

Card 1/2

(1) In view of transportation and operational costs, the

Efficiency of Smelting Low-Grade
Ferrosilicon in Blast and Electric Furnaces

78193
SOV/133-60-3-18/24

production of electrothermal ferrosilicon would be cheaper than its production by blast furnaces in the eastern USSR. (2) Although the initial capital investment in the electrothermal process is 9% greater (for the eastern area) than in the blast furnace process, the investment is amortized after 1.7-3.4 years of operation. (3) In the future, the net cost of the electrothermal process may be reduced by the following: (a) substitution of coal for small coke; (b) reduction in price of electric energy; (c) utilization of a 25% ferrosilicon as a reducing agent; (d) smelting ferrosilicon in high-capacity electric furnaces. (4) For the southern USSR, the economy is even greater than for the eastern area. (Publisher's note: The authors do not take into account the rapid wear and increasing maintenance costs of blast furnaces, which are one more argument in favor of electrothermal process. There are 2 tables; and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gipromez
Card 2/2.

BOCHAROV, V.N.; DUDAYEVA, L.M.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.M.; KOLOSOV, A.F.;
KRASOVSKIY, V.P.; LUK'YANOV, E.B.; MUSATOVA, V.A.; NOVIKOV,
M.S.; SUKHOVANCHENKO, G.P.; TABELEV, V.V.; TOLKACHEV, A.S.;
CHERTKO, V.F. [deceased]; SHTANSKIY, V.A.; PAK, G.V., red.;
SELESNEVA, A.D., mlad. red.

[Structure of capital investments in the U.S.S.R. and the
U.S.A.; analysis and methods of comparison] Struktura kapi-
tal'nykh vlozhenii SSSR i SShA; analiz i metody sopostav-
leniia. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 250 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii insti-
tut.

SHTANSKIY, V.A.

Ways of reducing capital investments in the production of ferrous
metals. Stal' 21 no.12:1118-1121 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
metallurgicheskikh zavodov.

(Capital investments)

(Steel industry)

(Iron industry)

SHTANSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; BRUSHTEYN, A.I., red. izd-va;
OBUKHOVSKAYA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Economic efficiency of the reconstruction and expansion of
enterprises of ferrous metallurgy] Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost'
rekonstruktsii i rasshireniia predpriatii chernoi metallurgii.
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 75 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Steel industry--Technological innovations)
(Capital investments)

SHTANSKIY, Ya.V., inzh.

Methods and results of stand measurement of deformations in tie rods and inserts in outer walls of large-panel buildings. Anal. prich. avar. i povr. stroi. kon. no.2:222-247 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

SHTAPKIN, V.I., inzh.

New press for making packed-soil samples. Avt.dor. 23
no.6:3 of cover Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Soil stabilization) (Hydraulic presses)

SHTAPKIN, V.I., inzh.

Rapid determination of the optimum moisture of compacted soil. Avt.
dor. 24 no.4:21 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Soil moisture)

VAKLINOVA, S.; SHARABANOVA, E.; TOMOVA, N.
Using the nitrate and ammonia nitrogen at the formation of some
amino acids in the process of photosynthesis. Doklady BAN 15
no.3:293-296 '62.
I. Predstavleno akad. R. Georgievoy [Georgieva, R.].

Card 1/2

ABSTRACT: The development is reported of a single-channel rf phase meter with these characteristics: measurement ranges, 0-360° and 0-60°; frequency band, 1-50 Mc; input signal, 0.2-2 v; error, 2-3° for the 0-360° range and 1° or less for the 0-60° range; the instrument is also suitable for measuring slow-

TOPIC TAGS: phase meter, rf phase meter, broadband phase meter
old. AN SSSR, 1964, 93-98
instruments. Elements of measurement systems). Novosibirsk, Keldyshat Sib.
the conference, v. 1: Electrical measuring techniques. Digital measuring
system (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of
chessikh izmereniy. Tsel'nyye izmeritel'nyye pribory. Elementy izmeritel'nykh
metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskoy kontrol' i
SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomy kontrol' i metodam

TITLE: Broadband electronic phase meter
AUTHOR: Sup'yan, V. Ya. (Tomsk); Shtarev, N. N. (Tomsk)
ACCESSION NR: AT5009804
UR/0000/64/001/000/0093/0098
L 54589-65
PL-4/PK-4/PL-4 GS
EMI(d)/EMI(1)/ECC(m)/ECC(r)-2/ECC-4/EMA(h) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Peb/

Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

SUBMITTED: 25Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

ASSOCIATION: none

varying phase shifts between two sinusoidal voltages. The input voltages, via cathode repeaters and attenuators (compensated voltage dividers), are applied to an electronic switch which feeds these voltages alternately to a mixer. The latter also receives a voltage from an external heterodyne oscillator. An intermediate frequency of 840 kc is amplified and fed to a marker-pulse shaper. The electronic switch is controlled by 25-cps square pulses derived from a 50-cps-supply-synchronized multivibrator. A block diagram and photo of the laboratory model are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 11 formulas.

ACCESSION NR: A75009804

L 54589-65

SHVABEV, V.V., red.; MINCHAK, Ya.N., red.; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchly
red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.
[Tackle in transportation] Transportno-takelaznyye raboty.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nefte. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry, 1959. 82 p.
1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. Tsentral'-
noye byuro promyshlennyykh normativov po trudu.
(Oil fields--equipment and supplies)

SHTA EV, A. K., Jt. au.
Estimates for large scale works for the purpose of determining the cost of irrigation
Samarband, 1934. 116 p. (54-46974)
TC909.K8

SHTAREV. YA. K.
36756. KALABUGIN, K. YA. i SHTAREV, YA. K. Neotlozhnyye Meropriyatiya Po Oroseniyu
Khozema. Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya, 1949, No. 5, c. 41-49
SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

SHTAREV, Ya.K., inzhener.

Instructions for drawing up plans and estimates in land improvement (I-110-56). Gidr. 1 mel. 9 no. 1:59-61 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:1)
(Irrigation) (Drainage)

SHITIREV V.K.

99-58-4-3/7

AUTHORS:

Belotova, N.P.; Vinokur Ya.Ye.; Girshkan, S.A.; Koklyanov, A.P.;
Kundzich, M.M.; Nefedov, V.D.; Offengenden, S.R.; Pishchikov,
R. S.; Poslavskiy, V. V.; Tomilov, Y. S.; Sharov, N. A.;
Shitirev, Ya. K.; Shubladze, K. K.

TITLE:

Means of Raising the Technical Level and Lowering the Construc-
tion Cost of Irrigating and Meliorating Systems (Puti povyshe-
niya tekhnicheskogo urovnya i snizheniya stoimosti stroitel'-
stva orositel'nykh, osushitel'nykh i obvodnitel'nykh sistem)

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya, 1958, # 4, pp 17-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A general review of past achievements and future tasks in
the field of irrigation and melioration is given. The main
deficiencies in the field are: insufficient mechanization of
construction work, a shortage of excavating machines and other
construction equipment, late deliveries of spare parts for
machines and a too wide dispersal of funds over a multitude of
enterprises. The main shortcomings at the planning stage are:
insufficient use of means to cut down filtration losses of
water in the canals; insufficient utilization of sprinkling;
insufficient development of drainage systems, a careless level-
ling of irrigated fields, the most important factor in an

Card 1/3

99-58-4-3/7

Means of a Raising the Technical Level and Lowering the Construction Cost
of Irrigating and Meliorating Systems

economical use of water. During the 6th 5-year plan, the drainage system in the south-western parts of the Belorussian SSR, in the Poles'ye part of the Ukrainian SSR, and in other parts of the USSR, is to be greatly developed. Only 8,4 million hectares out of a total of 300 million hectares of marshes or marshy soils were being drained at the beginning of 1957. More than 4 million of these undrained hectares are used as natural meadows and pastures with low yields.

AUTHOR: Shtarev, Ya.K., Engineer SOV/99-59-1-6/13

TITLE: Planning and Research Work in Melioration (Proyekt-no-izyskatel'nyye raboty v melioratsii)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 30-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The expenses of planning and research operations for melioration projects totalled 1,177,000,000 rubles between 1954 and 1958, or 23% more than in the preceding five year plan. The author gives a detailed account of various operations connected with meliorative works in various parts of the USSR.

SECRET, T.A., 1971, UZBEKISTAN, I.R., kand. tekhn. nauk

All-Union Scientific-Technological Conference on the Problems
of Controlling the Salinization and Improving the Meliorative
State of the Irrigated Lands in Central Asia, Southern Kazakhstan,
and Azerbaijan. Cidr. i mel. 16 no.5:50-61 My '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'noye pravleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Shtarev). 2. Goszemvodkhoz SSSR
(for Ivanovskiy).

SHTAREV, Ya.K., inzh.

Problems of improving planning and surveying work in irrigation and drainage. Gidr. i mel. 17 no.6:45-51 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. TSentral'noye pravleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo khozyaystva.

SHIRK, B.

"Tobreaders of 'Stomatolog', " Stomatologiya, No. 3, 1949. Docent.

SHTARK, M.B.

Mechanism of action of a peridural block of the spinal roots in
ischias. Sov.med. 20 no.11:68-73 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz lecheno-profilakticheskogo ob'yedineniya sanitarnogo otdela
upravleniya "Molotovskoy" (nachal'nik Ye.M.Itkin, glavnyy vrach
V.F.Dorogavtseva)

(BACKACHE, ther.

procaine penicillin blockade in ischias)

(PENICILLIN, rel. cpds.

same)

SHTARK, M.B.

Functional morphology of the afferent systems of the splanchnic nerves.
Biul. eksp. biol. med. 47 no.5:110-113 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. I.I. Kositsyn) Permskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR
V.M. Chernigovskim.

(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

splanchnic nerve afferent sympathetic fibers, funct.
morphol. (Rus))

SHITARK, M.B., Cand Med Sci — (diss) "The afferent systems of the ~~hypo-~~
splanchnic
~~splanchnic~~ nerves. (Morphology, sources of formation, electrophysiological characteristics)." Perm', 1959. 14 pp (Perm' State Med Inst)
(IL, 40-59, 107)

72

SHTARK, M.B., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis with 12 relapses. Sov. med. 24
no.6:121-122 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz nervnogo otdeleniya Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.21 Permi (glavnyy
vrach G.P. Dolmatov).
(MENINGITIS, CEREBROSPINAL)

SIZOV, G.G.; SHTARK, M.B.

Therapeutic effect of hexonium in pruritic dermatoses. Vest.derm.
i ven. 35 no.4:62-64 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Permskogo gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.21 (glavnyy vrach G.P.
Dolmatov). (HEXONIUM COMPOUNDS) (PRURITUS)

MARINESKU, G. [Marinescu, G.]; TEYNDEL', K.; PREDESKU, I.; SHTARK, M.;
KONSTANTINESKU, M.; SANDULESKU, T.

Paralysis of the facial nerve in influenza. Vop. virus 6 no.4:509-
510 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Virusologicheskiy institut Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki
i kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney "Kolentina", Bukharest.
(PARALYSIS, FACIAL) (INFLUENZA)

SHTARK, M.B.

Electrophysiological study of hibernation. Fiziol.zhur. 47 no.8:
942-949 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. From the Electrophysiological Laboratory City Hospital No.21;
Perm'.

(HIBERNATION)

(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

MARINESKU, G. [Marinescu, G.]; SHTARK, M. [Stark, M.]; TEYNDEL, K.
[Teindel, K.]; KUCHURYANU, S. [Cuciureanu, S.]; STROYESKU, K.
[Stroescu, C.]; SANDULESKU, T. [Sandulescu, T.]

Case of acute myopathy in influenza; recovery. Vop.virus. 7
no.6:739 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Virusologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki i Bukharestskaya klinika infektsionnykh bolezney.
(MUSCLES—DISEASES) (INFLUENZA)

SHTARK, M.B.

Biopotentials of the human spinal cord in a normal state and under pathological conditions. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 8 no.1:120-127 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta. (SPINAL CORD) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

SHTARK, M.B.

Interrelationship of the electrical and metabolic activities in the olfactory bulb of hibernating animals. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.4:14-18 Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

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